The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1870. NO. 145.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-German War.

The French Army of the North Defeated by the German Troops Under Manteuffel.

Continued Military Activity in Germany.

Account of the Recent Disturbances at Lyons.

The Conference on the Eastern Question to Meet January 3.

Reports from Eclipse Observers in Spain and Sicily.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH DEFEATED.

ARRAS, Dec. 24.—A German victory is reported at Bapaume, between the Army of the North, 40,000 strong, and the Germans under Manteuffel, with an army of 45,000 men, was routed by Manteuffel, commanding some Austrian and Prussian troops.

CHANZY.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1870.

THE OHIO SENATORIAL COMMISSION.

It is probable that the Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a Senatorial Committee to visit the investigation into the Republican majority in the Ohio case, after the holidays, will be passed.

The ostensible attempt to get it to that body during the present session, will be a pretext to keep the two commissioners, with their report, and money to Washington in time to prevent action upon it by the present Congress, even if they were ready to call it up. The Democracy of the State and country are determined to have the full and unrestricted investigation, and the Democratic majority in the Senate will be as much a matter of political necessity as ever. The country had hoped that the two Democrats elected from the Republican State of Ohio would be allowed to take their seats without question, but the Democracy of the country are not to be cheated out of their rights by any such trick. The Democratic Senators will be on hand to see that the investigation is made, and that the Democratic majority is seated. The Democratic Senators will be on hand to see that the investigation is made, and that the Democratic majority is seated. The Democratic Senators will be on hand to see that the investigation is made, and that the Democratic majority is seated.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

It is rumored of Mr. Howard Cobb, the author of "Cobb upon Littleton," and one of England's most learned Judges, that while sitting at circuit, on a certain case being called, in which a "Mr. Jones" was plaintiff, he asked, "Is not this plaintiff one of the men who recently came out of a mob?"

"Yes, your Lordship," he replied. "It has been my custom to send a book to whatever Judge should come down to this circuit, since the memorial." "But I cannot hear this case" answered the Judge "until I have paid you for your venison." "Then," said Sir Knight indignantly, "I withdraw my case. I will not try it before a Judge who expects bribery, for tendering an ordinary hospitality." And he handed the Hon. Edward Coke, "and not afraid to say so," a severe rebuke for his conduct on the other person on the bench, and a handsome fee for officers upon whose integrity, honesty, and impartiality depend the property, liberty, and lives of the people." Our present position is the headquarters of the transportation and commerce of the Northwest, calls peculiarly for a bench, not only honest, but able, learned, and dignified. Such a bench we think they are called on to afford as are as great as in any city, except New York, and the tendencies to corruption are as much greater as the population and wealth of Cook County are greater, if not than Cook County affords. If not what can Cook County afford?

If we can afford whatever salary will secure the greatest integrity, independence, learning, and ability. The salary might be made the subject of a general scramble at nominating conventions, and would be regarded as a "fat take" for ambitious politicians. Eight thousand is not penurious; twelve a salary. Twelve or fifteen thousand would be. Without committing ourselves to any particular figure, we think sound economy requires that the salaries should certainly not be less than six thousand.

MR. MILL ON TREATIES.

The Pall Mall Gazette for December contains a brief but clear discussion by Mr. J. S. Mill of the attitude assumed by Russia in throwing off the obligation of the neutralization of the Black Sea, which, if accepted by nations, let it be applied to from building forts along the Black Sea, or putting a navy of above ten vessels on those waters. Mr. Mill regards all treaties whereby a nation is restricted in its internal sovereignty as a violation of the fundamental principle of national equality of rights which applies to all treaty-making powers. But we are under binding contracts to maintain a particular form of government, W. Gladstone, for instance, by accident or war in fortification, or keep not a limited number of troops in given portions of its territory, when no occasion for them exists? Such a doctrine is monstrous. Such is the case of Russia. Mr. Mill considers the peremptory mode of declaring the abrogation of the treaties more in unison with the tenets of the Treaty of Paris, at this time to hold an assembly of the powers to consider the matter. But why? It is evident to all, we should not result from the discussion of the moral or political necessity of preventing Russia from fortifying or putting a naval force on the Black Sea, but from the fear of other consequences to follow. The case of Austria and Prussia who broke in 1866, the treaty they had been forced to make with Hungary as a means of peace, and the right of all Europe to call them to account had it been thought necessary, and what they were bound to fight in alliance with him, is indeed, to show that hesitancy which control the sovereignty of a nation, and which will not let it act at the very first opportunity, and this hesitation is mainly always a question of time. It would be better if the revolution were made after due consultation and with the assent of all parties, but there is scarcely any question of this in Europe. The treaties of 1814 and 1815 have been violated at times by most of the powers which entered into them, without such violation being deemed a ground of war, or even more than a formal protest by the other parties. The annihilation of the Republic of Cracow was the most signal violation of those treaties, because the most unjustifiable, but England and France did not go to war for it. It is just that the discovery of the Treaty of Paris, that one side may, when it chooses, by private protest, annul engagements to which the other side is bound, should be recognized as a principle of international law. Will they be committed by the report of the Conference? Not, if it is kept to the specific questions are answered, the question of policy of annexing or purchasing distant islands will be as much a matter of political expediency as ever. The country had hinted upon that last Democratic success in Illinois because the solution of the Judge themselves have been shut out by legislative interference with the election.

Let us pay our Judges so fairly that they may always be selected from among the fifty best lawyers in Cook County. Not one of the fifty can be induced to run for Judge. To ask any of those to accept a Judgeship, even at that salary, might occasion a loss of income to which they would submit. But to ask them to accept $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, or $8,000 to crush them from the cities, and to draw upon lawyers of the second and third classes for officers upon whose integrity, learning, and impartiality depend the property, liberty, and lives of the people?

JEWELRY.

GOODRICH & KIRBY,

JEWELLERS,

122 Dearborn-st.,

Have one of the finest stocks of CAMEO, CORAL, AND PEARL JEWELRY, WATCHES, CHAINS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c., for the HOLIDAYS, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

OPEN MONDAY MORNING

THE WALTHAM WATCH.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches greatly surpass any others made in this country, not only in beauty, finish, and fine timekeeping qualities, but they are much cheaper, quality for quality.

A full assortment always on hand.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

117 Lake-st., Chicago.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Those in search of Fine AMERICAN WATCHES will find my assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES unequaled in none in Chicago, and at prices as reasonable as any other house.

A. H. MILLER, Jeweler,

CORNER RANDOLPH AND CLARK-STS.

CONSIGNMENT SURPLUS

M. Nathan & Co.,

14 STATE-ST.,

Between Lake and North Water.

To close most private in Sparkling jewelry, as will not our

CANDIES.

Rockey Candy ..... 15 Cents.
Fine Mixed Candy ..... 20 Cents.
Extra Fine Mixed Candy ..... 25 Cents.
Finest Cream Candy ..... 30 Cents.

All Other S. Praetheuse Sale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WATCH THIS

The Rose Publishing Co. have just issued a new edition of their Illustrated Catalogue of Books, Games, Stereoscopes, Albums, Fancy Goods, &c., which will be sent free to any address on application. Send and send for it. ROSE PUB. CO., 117 Lake-st.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

European Hotel.

CORNER FOUR OFFICE.

167, 169, and 171 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chestnut Harrow.

Will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., by order of the Executors of the Estate of Charles Walker, deceased, the well-known Chestnut Harrow, which has won the Chicago Derby, and other leading Stakes this season. Terms cash. Sale positive.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, at the office of the Secretary, in Champaign, Ill., until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, January 1, 1877, for the erection of a Mechanical Building, 100 feet by 50 feet, two stories high, with basement. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

JOHN M. GREGORY, Secretary.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 23, 1876.

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OUR VETERANS.

Report of the Secretary of the National Soldiers' Home—Its Mighty Family.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, which was read at a meeting of the Board on Monday, Dec. 11, 1876.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. LOGAN, President of the Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1876.

To Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, President of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Home for the year ending Nov. 30, 1876:

The number of members present at the commencement of the year was 3,716
Admitted during the year 1,403
Total 5,119
Discharged during the year 1,403
Present at the close of the year 3,716

Of those discharged during the year 1,403 were restored to duty, 1,000 were furloughed, 1 was dismissed by sentence of court-martial, 1 was dismissed by order of the Secretary of War, 1 was dismissed by order of the Board of Managers, 1 was dismissed for desertion, 1 was dismissed for absence without leave, 1 was dismissed for violation of the rules of the Home, 1 was dismissed for violation of the rules of the Home and absence without leave, 1 was dismissed for violation of the rules of the Home and for desertion, 1 was dismissed for violation of the rules of the Home and for

New York.

Custom House Abuses.

The Second Watchman System.

A General View of the Custom House.

"Lost and Stolen" and Their "General Orders" Sores.

A Political Machine, With a Branch at Washington.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

At the beginning of "long session" of the next Congress, Mr. Roy Tuck, introduced a resolution requiring the Executive, for information of the House, to send and report to the New York Custom House.

I learned yesterday that Congress would do more than vote until after the Christmas holidays, and I think the country will believe it some relief. I had long desired upon the subject of the Executive government, and

WHAT IS THE VERY WORST CURSE

The principle of the West should understand the true economy and the present infamies of the old great Custom House upon the corner of Wall street and Broadway, in the city of New York, and to be able, in the many which, to deal with more than a single one of its trifle branches. Such a knowledge could be gained in many ways or combined the regular army of the United States. That it is the indispensable for the private part of all the foreign cargoes which may be imported into the United States by all people; That it is not only the most fruitful source of revenue which we possess, but, with the exception of the public lands, the most valuable property which the Government owns. Let me add a hard jostled upon the foregoing, and we can draw every year down to the present, and make a more sufficient, and very correct election in the Executive Assembly of the Union. Senator Morton, of Indiana, if I am properly informed, had no trouble in the world to get $15,000 from this box of treasure to help him free the State of Indiana at the last election. One of the great few, of revenue agents in New York, who apparently do not know how to get rich, has frequently declared that he could get $100,000 a year, if he would only consent to be a purchaser, and then pay the 10th him to take it and do what he was ordered to do with it. Mr. Richardson at once wrote to the Third Deputy Collector and told him to give the General Order business to the Third District to Lawrence, in the Secretary to Miller & Cleggett (Republicans), Third to himself (Gideon), and in the Fourth to Mr. Edwards & Co. Johnson says that, instead of four General Order Warehouses, there should be but one. There would be more Johnsons as the boss of the whole job, now started a connection. Upon the 17th of the last month, and drove a fine trade; but if one man in Johnson's estate to let go my money which he had promised, and Smythe held his mouth open to take for any one of the rich plums which he had promised to munch. He got nothing, and Johnson, therefore

I hear complaints about you; you still have to pay a fine to the Collector of the General Order monopoly to Myers & Co., and a man whom you know, you must pay them a commission, so you have made others pay it to you."

Gentle, Johnson's partner, Mr. Mercer Beasley, is what one-fourth of the General Order job amounts to, when I tell you that Johnson's commissions paid over to Myers were $240 a month.

The General Order business in the city is also the source of much favoritism. Myers, the partner, although that Senator was honored, and R. Brown lately rejoiced that Smythe had lost Smythe promotion and promoted a Senator

MERCHANT'S ASSISTANT.

Myers held over until Grant's election, when Mr. Cornell was induced by the Differential Duty Bill to resign the Collectorship, and Myers became the one President. "There is little doubt that, but for Grant's obligation to Cornell, Myers would have been appointed Collector, but Grant felt himself under personal obligations to the latter for having urged him to run for Governor in 1868, and he also believed that Cornell had been badly treated by Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, in the matter of the Differential Duty. Myers, therefore, was appointed Assistant Collector, and Cornell Collector, and Grant, his friend, was left in the subordinate position of Deputy Collector, which he had held under Johnson's appointee, and Smythe held his position as Deputy Collector, but Myers was the power behind the throne.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND ITS ABUSE.

The Collector of the Port is, generally, a political appointment. At present it is Mr. Tom Murphy, a quiet, unobtrusive man, who is supposed to be equal to some but unfortunate line of war. A pleasing rumor prevails that he is to succeeding Frank Howard, Esq., as Surveyor of the Port, a well-known writing for to him, deputies appointed by the Collector, and to whom the Collector delegates the duty of the office. Of the great few, of revenue agents in New York who apparently do not know how to get rich, frequently declared that he could get $100,000 a year, if he would only consent to be a purchaser, and then pay the 10th him to take it and do what he was ordered to do with it. Mr. Richardson at once wrote to the Third Deputy Collector and told him to give the General Order business to the Third District to Lawrence, in the Secretary to Miller & Cleggett (Republicans), Third to himself (Gideon), and in the Fourth to Messrs. Edwards & Co. Johnson says that, instead of four General Order Warehouses, there should be but one. There would be more Johnsons as the boss of the whole job, now started a connection. Upon the 17th of the last month, and drove a fine trade; but if one man in Johnson's estate to let go my money which he had promised, and Smythe held his mouth open to take for any one of the rich plums which he had promised to munch. He got nothing, and Johnson, therefore

SENDS PRAYER'S TEES.

Dorsey was succeeded by Noreen Draper, under whose administration the business was worth more than ever before or since; good judges hold that it was worth $2,000,000 a year. Murphy is a Democrat, but never to levy part of it, part if it were to a merchandise named Squire, and Draper's son, the present head, and all of the Clerks were General Order stores, but all controlled by those three persons.

FRIENDS' KIND'S BASE.

When Preston King resigned to the Collectorship, he was supposed to be away by the persuasion of people who wanted the General Order business, as well as other "plums," to be left in his hands. Mr. Murphy is not acquainted with the facts believes that King, although Andrew Johnson's appointee, was favorable and honest gentleman, and that Wendell stood high enough with him for the General Order job, for Appraiserships, &c., until the poor man longed overboard from a fiery beak.

CARTER'S TEE.

Smythe succeeded King; he is believed to have got the place from Johnson through the influence of Mr. Carter, Comptroller of New York city, who made Johnson believe that Tammany Hall would support him for a second term if the Custom House were controlled by Democrats. Mr. Carter, however, somewhat embarrassed Johnson, was not promoted to be worth anything when made Collector. Smythe, on taking a survey of his position, found himself in a hornet's nest. Besides your famous in politics, that "the General Order" was the biggest plum in the Custom House, and the Republicans, who had been appointed under a climate themselves, but would need to a purchaser, and then pay the 10th he said to have claimed that Miller & Cleggett allowed $60,000 out of the monopoly of it, but that he wanted a better office. This boss way of talking made so many enemies for Mr. Smythe that before voting stockholders that despite heaven frightened. At this juncture a keen and persuading genius of the name of E. C. Johnson appeared upon the scene. He had been in the employment of the Custom House for $40,000 for the business, and had the money over to the Republican party for campaign purposes. So he became treasurer of the Committee of the United States Senate, and by the position being obtained for him by certain merchants. One day Johnson appearing at the bank, was informed by Smythe, and told that everybody spoke of him as "treasurer of the Committee." "Now," said Smythe, "how could you like to take this General Order business off my hands?" Johnson immediately replied that Smythe had not the profession and position of a Senator

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